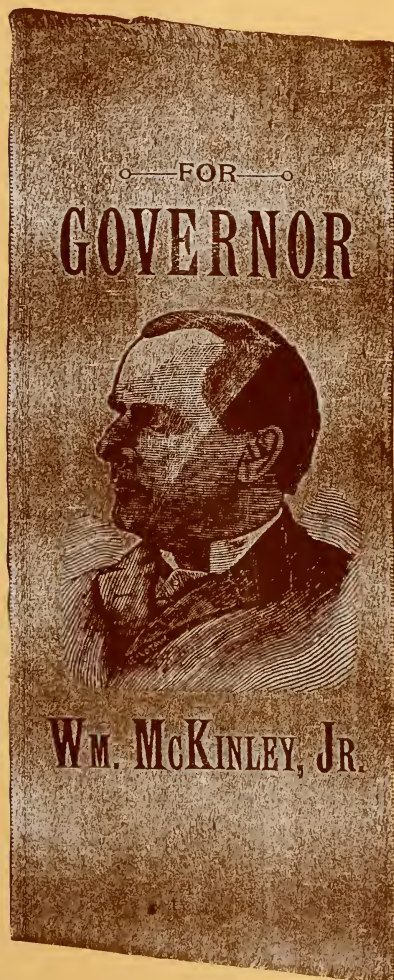




THE KEYNOTER



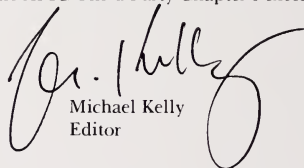
**Local Campaigns of Nominees
for President and Vice President**

The Campaigns of Happy Chandler • Minor Party Report '92

Editor's Message

Part of the delight of political Americana is the unusual material that we find in the care of other collectors. Items that we might overlook become treasures to others and, through their eyes, we are able to see a new aspect of history. This issue features a selection from one such unusual collection. Albert Salter's specialty is items from the local campaigns of the men (and woman) who would later run for president and vice president. His specialty has brought him some amazing items. While many of us may have seen the button from Harry Truman's campaign for county judge, how many of us have seen a card from Alben Barkley's race for county attorney? It isn't unusual to see a Thomas Dewey for governor button but how about an Earl Warren for district attorney card? In Salter's article we see a brochure boosting a young congressman named Nixon for U.S. Senate, a ballot with Samuel J. Tilden running for state attorney general and an 1856 Illinois ballot for the first Republican presidential candidate, John Fremont, listing a presidential elector named "A. Lincoln". I hope you enjoy seeing some of these pieces as much as I did.

Also in this issue, we tell the story of one of those unique and fascinating politicians that seem to thrive in the warm climate of our Southern states, Happy Chandler of Kentucky. Although those two articles take up most of the issue, I was able to squeeze in an update on 1992's minor parties from Jon Curtis, editor of the APIC Third Party Chapter's excellent newsletter, The Bullmoose.



Michael Kelly
Editor

APIC OFFICERS - President: Geary Vlk; **Vice Presidents:** Region #1 - Dr. Edmund Sullivan, Region #2 - Christopher B. Hearn, Region #3 - John R. Henigan, Region #4 - Ron Moody, Region #5 - Neal Machander, Region #6 - Peggy Dillard; **Secretary/Treasurer:** Joseph D. Hayes; **Board of Directors:** Barry Adler, Joseph G. Brown, Cary Demont, Kenneth Florey, David Frent, John Gearhart, Fred Jorgensen, Robert Levine, John Pendergrass, Julie Powell, Marc Sigoloff, Ed Stahl, Rex Stark, Fred Strickland, Bob Westerman; **National Chapter Coordinator:** Ron Moody; **Senior Contributing Editor, APIC Keynotes:** Robert Rouse; **Past Presidents:** Norman Loewenstern, Robert Fratkan, Larry Krug, U.I. "Chick" Harris

Membership Information: applications may be obtained by writing to the Secretary-Treasurer at: P.O. Box 340339, San Antonio, TX 78234, Telephone: (512) 655-8277
APIC NEWSLETTER AND CALENDAR OF EVENTS: Harvey Goldberg, Editor, P.O. Box 922, Clark, NJ 07066.



All correspondence should be addressed to:

Editor

Michael Kelly
510 W. Shiawassee Avenue
Fenton, MI 48430

Contributing Editors

Robert Fratkan
David Frent
John Pendergrass
Robert Rouse

Museum Associates

Edith Mayo
Edmund B. Sullivan

Contributors

Jon Curtis
Albert Salter

Photography

Theodore Hake
James Kotchke

Support Services

Joe Hayes
Charles F. Robinson

THE APIC KEYNOTER

Published Triannually

Volume 92, Number 2

Fall 1992

FEATURES

Local Campaigns of Nominees for

President and Vice President	Page 4
Minor Parties '92 Update	Page 22
The Campaigns of Happy Chandler	Page 24

Illustrations: The editors wish to thank the following for providing illustrations for this issue: Jon Curtis, Julius Rather, Albert Salter and Bob Westerman.

APIC seeks to encourage and support the study and preservation of original materials issuing from and relating to political campaigns of the United States of America and to bring its members fuller appreciation and deeper understanding of the candidates and issues that form our political heritage.

©1992, APIC Texas 78234
Printed in U.S.A. by
Lebo Graphics

IN THE NEXT ISSUE

The next issue will feature the campaigns of Calvin Coolidge and music inspired by Theodore Roosevelt.



Early Memorabilia of Future Nominees For President and Vice-President

By Albert Salter



Collecting political memorabilia is to me as exciting as digging for artifacts must be to an archaeologist.

Discovering pieces of history in flea market box lots, rummaging through attics as we all have done, or stumbling upon a long sought for pin-back or ribbon at an APIC show, all conspire to make me a politico-addict. Like most long time collectors my search has narrowed over the years to items which are less common, at times one of a kind, and frequently overlooked by collectors of presidential candidate material.

I collect the early memorabilia of nominees for president and vice-president; items from their early local and state campaigns including personal letters, awards, presentations, and anything that throws light on who they were before they became national standard-bearers.

These candidates, many of whom had their eyes on higher office the first time their names appeared on a ballot, provide us the most dramatic proof of how the political process works. They leave us campaign trails from alderman or sheriff to governor or U.S. senator to the peak of party power, nomination for president or vice-president of the United States.

At this writing Herbert Hoover, Wendell Willkie and Dwight Eisenhower, all Republicans, are the only major party nominees in this century who never sought local or state office before running for president. Among vice-presidential candidates the club is even more exclusive. Henry Wallace, F.D.R.'s running mate in 1940, is its only member.

Nineteenth century American political history tells much the same story. Aside from a few generals on horseback, the American public has invariably turned to candidates who have fought in the precincts.

Most collectors are understandably drawn to the souvenirs of major political battles: the first encounter between McKinley and Bryan, the return of Teddy Roosevelt and the Progressive party incursion of 1912, Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal, Willkie and the challenge to a third term, charismatic Jack Kennedy and the New Frontier. But for me there is a bigger bang from buttons, silk ribbons, paper, and 3-D items that record Al Smith's race for sheriff or Truman's candidacy for Eastern

District Judge or Franklin Roosevelt's successful campaign for the New York State Senate.

These men (or in the case of Geraldine Ferraro, this woman) were in those early years filled more with aspiration than achievement. As history is hindsight, we know that in some cases those first struggles for recognition from a county, district or state electorate, led ultimately to bitter defeat nationally, while for others unimaginable glory waited at the polls. The excitement of collecting early memorabilia of these select nominees is in the realization that each collected item is a mile-marker on a campaign trail blazed to the top of party politics. And there is a special thrill in discovering a piece from a campaign that has been overlooked or forgotten. Attention has always been riveted on the national scene. Some local campaigns are scarcely recorded, mentioned only briefly by biographers (especially if our future nominee was defeated in a primary) or not noted at all in many reference works. But the local campaigns and early public lives of these candidates are important to any understanding of the people themselves.

Taciturn Calvin Coolidge did not come to life on Harding's death or even with the police strike in Boston that earlier boosted him to national prominence. That unsmiling, stiff man we see in old campaign photographs, sometimes in Indian headdress, sometimes looking forlorn in farmer's coveralls that hardly cover his patent leather shoes, had been in office since 1899 for all but two years before becoming president. He served as City Solicitor, in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Mayor of Northampton, a member of the Massachusetts State Senate, Lt. Governor and then Governor of the Commonwealth. Yet few of us today think of him as a tough politician working his way up the ranks. To most of us he was a political accident. Not many remember that except for Teddy Roosevelt, Coolidge was the only vice-president to that time to gain the presidency on the death of his predecessor, then go on to win election on his own. Tyler, Fillmore, Andrew Johnson and Arthur had failed even to gain nomination.

Nor did William Howard Taft arrive on the national scene untested in local campaigning. This walrus of a





man is seldom associated with elective office other than the presidency. But Taft had an elective history. He was first appointed to the Superior Court of Cincinnati in 1886 to fill an unexpired term. But he had to stand for election fourteen months later, and won the seat on his own, 21,025 votes to his opponent's 14,844.

Likewise Alton Parker, so forgotten by the public no biographer has yet thought his life important enough to bring him back to full consciousness, was elected Surrogate of Ulster County, New York in 1877, when he

was only twenty-five years old. He eventually won election as Chief Justice of the New York State Court of Appeals. Further, recent discovery of a "hopeful" button boosting Judge Parker for Governor tells us that some supporters considered him a logical candidate for that office. He was not plucked out of a tree of Democratic apples and polished up to run against unbeatable Teddy Roosevelt. He had his own political roots.

Among vice-presidential nominees in this century, even Calvin Coolidge's running mate, Charles Dawes, a man who is better remembered as a diplomat and who would eventually share a Nobel Peace prize, was pushed forward as a candidate for the United States Senate from Illinois in 1902. The state legislature, however, did not select him.

Frequently the information on these early campaigns is reduced to a few lines in the profile of an eventual nominee for president or vice-president, and in some cases the historical record is incorrect. One political reference work, for example, states that Judge Parker's race against Roosevelt was his only political endeavor, and that he never sought political office "either before or after" 1904.

There is for me no more intimate look at a future president or vice-president or at one who sees himself in one of these roles, than these early bits of local campaign memorabilia. The contrasts between the beginning candidate and the man who in the end submits to history's final assessment, are at times surprising, on occasion unsettling, but often inspiring. One finds a sadness of unrealized hope, and a heady thrill of success. Each carries its own story.

As I write this I am looking at a drinking mug with a young Al Smith pictured on one side over the words, "Our Commodore." The other side of the mug reads

NED HARRIGAN CLUB

Popularity Beefsteak

To our Commodore

Hon. Alfred E. Smith

October 26th, 1915

Al Smith was running for sheriff and would be elected as Tammany's candidate. *So this is where you were, Al, that night as the election drew near. No biographer ever told me this. Of course, you may not have shown up. But I doubt that. You were one who seldom missed such gatherings. I can almost see the smoke hanging in the air.*



GROVER CLEVELAND

1895 - 1901 President of the United States

"I Like my Sleep!"

Says
AL SMITH

"By making night travel comfortable, and convenient to all, Pullman has contributed to the business progress and efficiency of this country.

"Personally, when traveling, I like to get a good sleep at night and have plenty of room for comfort during the day. Pullman gives me both . . . together with a greater degree of dependability than any other form of transportation."

Imagine! A lower on an average overnight trip costs only \$2.65*!

YOU PROBABLY never realized that the cost of a Pullman lower, on the average overnight trip, is a mere \$2.65* in addition to your first-class rail fare. The majority of people do not realize it is that low!

And let's consider what Pullman gives you: A real bed for sleep at night. Plenty of space to enjoy yourself by day . . . air-conditioning . . . dependability in any kind of weather . . . safety.

Clean, attractive dressing rooms. Truly attentive service. The little conveniences that make travel comfortable.

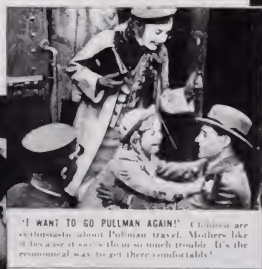
The fact is, no other form of travel in America offers you this combination of advantages. No other transportation offers you so much for your dollar.

Step on a Pullman! You're able to feel "at home" at once. Every provision is made for a pleasant trip.

You're a guest when you go the Pullman way . . . not just a passenger.

Why go less comfortably? Pullman service is available practically everywhere, including certain routes in Canada and Mexico. Decide to give Pullman on your very next trip!

SEE AMERICA at low bargain rate! By Pullman 1st class Grand Circle Plan you can go coast to coast, by many route combinations at extraordinarily low price. Any railroad ticket agent can give you details.



"I WANT TO GO PULLMAN AGAIN!" Children are enthusiastic about Pullman travel. Mothers like it because it saves them so much trouble. It's the economical way to get there comfortably!

SLEEP! Pullman's "Single Occupant's System" gives a room space to yourself at such a little over hour's ride rate. Enjoy exclusive use of both seats by day, sleep space immediately made into an upper at night. Many private rooms also available.



WHATEVER THE WEATHER, you'll be comfortable inside a Pullman. And you'll find sleep easy on a Pullman bed. Turn on your lights whenever you choose. Porter calls you in the morning.

Go Pullman

(We favor national defense preparedness. The U. S. armed forces now invite enlistments.)

Copyright 1940, The Pullman Company, U.S.A.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE for August, 1927

Senator Charles Curtis, Leader of U. S. Senate, ever careful of his throat,



PHOTO BY KENNEDY & COMPANY

writes:

"Lucky Strikes do not affect the voice. I notice that most of my colleagues in the Senate now use them.

They do so, not only because they know that they are kind to the throat, but also because they give the greatest enjoyment."

Charles Curtis

You, too, will find that Lucky Strikes are mild and mellow—the finest cigarettes you ever smoked, made of the finest Turkish and domestic tobaccos, properly aged and blended with great skill, and there is an extra process—"It's toasted"—no harshness, not a bit of bite.

"It's toasted"
Your Throat Protection



When in New York you are cordially invited to see how Lucky Strikes are made at our exhibit, corner Broadway and 45th Street.



There is a feeling of camaraderie. Jokes being told. Republicans being skewered. Perhaps some of your cohorts are already talking State House. There is no hint of the bitterness that will follow in later years when your Catholicism is attacked. No notion of the sad later days when all the political power is gone and you will pose for a magazine ad, your derby set at a jaunty angle, your cane pointed at the Pullman car you are about to board, with a headline over you, declaring "I Like my Sleep! Says Al Smith."

There are two postcards in my collection. On one album page a starched-collared Warren Harding gazes into space. The card reads

MARION COUNTY PRESENTS

the name of

WARREN G. HARDING

as a Republican candidate for nomination for

UNITED STATES SENATOR

Harding already looks presidential. He looks knowing.

Next to him in the album is a postcard of a round-faced man wearing a pince-nez. It is the photograph of a man one would expect to see running for minor political office. Under the photograph is a single line

Congressman James M. Cox, Dayton, Ohio

This man is seeking the governor's chair. Both men will succeed. There is no suggestion that these two Ohio newspapermen will meet later, and no way of knowing that the vice-presidential candidate running with each will eventually become president; Coolidge in 1923, and Franklin Roosevelt ten years later. On the cards the starched look of the one and the round-faced timidity of the other tell us nothing of the future. But they reveal something of each man's image of himself. One presents himself as a winner. The other does not.

Not too far ahead, Warren, your name will emerge from that back room filled with smoke as the new spokesman for the Republican party. A surge of women exercising their newly won right to vote will cast their ballots for you, the most handsome candidate in the history of the presidency. You look the role. There is no hint of a Teapot Dome in your gaze, no sign of frustration over the magnitude of the job of being president, no thought that



Al Smith Mug



CONGRESSMAN JAMES M. COX
DAYTON, OHIO



Nan Britton will some day tattle-tale "The Love Secret of President Harding."

When I look at the photograph of Congressman Cox who wants to be governor, I see a turn-of-the-century man looking back rather than ahead. *What will you think once the glory of nomination is behind you, Jim? You will be forgotten, I'm afraid. And your young, energetic vice-presidential running mate whom you welcomed onto the ticket because his name is magic, will thunder through the century as the most important president of our time. He will invite you to the White House to consult with him. A courtesy. You don't know that. We will read your memoirs, understanding how comfortable you are with the past, and how uncertain you are of this new world that has passed you over.*

My interest in early memorabilia includes more than twentieth century candidates. On a shelf in my library are a pair of brass tailor's shears inscribed "To Mayor Andrew Johnson, Greenville, 1834." The shears were presented by Alexander Brown and William Carter, Greenville aldermen, to Johnson when he took office as mayor of this small Tennessee town. Andrew Johnson, by trade a tailor, first rented a small house on Main Street in Greenville after his marriage to Eliza McCordle, and made the front of the house into a shop. Over the front door hung a sign, "A. Johnson, Tailor." Politics attracted Johnson early and he was elected an alderman in Greenville in 1829. Johnson's biographer, Hans Trefousse, points out that prior to 1980 most references to Johnson as mayor gave 1830 as the date. But local records confirm that he became mayor in 1834 when the Board of Aldermen chose him. The pair of shears on my library shelf substantiate the correct date.

Johnson went on to win virtually every political honor his state had to offer: State Senator, U.S. Representative, Governor, U.S. Senator, Military Governor. At the time he was presented the shears as a symbol of having been selected mayor, he was not yet twenty-six years old. His life had been one of hardship and meager education. He was for the most part self-taught. It is easy to imagine this rough-hewn man smiling, shaking hands, accepting the polished brass shears that were carefully engraved to commemorate this date. There was much success ahead. *There is no way to let you know. And, of the black cloud that will hang over your presidency or of the rancor and animosity that will engulf you. Enjoy the shears. Put them where you can see them. Dream of higher office. It will be a*

broken, uncharted road, but you will get there. Thaddeus Stevens, Mr. Mayor, is now an anti-Mason in the State Legislature of Pennsylvania. Ah, that name is not yet known to you, of course.

There is an early twentieth century work of original commercial art that hangs on my wall. It was probably prepared for a poster or a roto-gravure section of a newspaper. Thirty individual portraits are set in place above the caption, "The Insurgents. Senatorial Contest. New York State Legislature. 1911."

In the second row of photographs from the top, third in



MARION COUNTY PRESENTS
THE NAME OF
WARREN G. HARDING
AS A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION FOR
UNITED STATES SENATOR
AND RECOMMENDS HIM TO ALL IN OHIO
WHO BELIEVE IN REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES

—OFFICE OF—
20th Congressional District Republican Committee.

C. AULTMAN, Chairman, Canton, Ohio.
W. K. MILLER, Canton, Ohio.
Hon. D. D. BEEBE, Akron, Ohio.
J. ANDREWS, Medina, Ohio.

S. N. COE, Orville, Ohio

A. W. COATES, Alliance, Ohio.
Hon. J. A. KOHLER, Akron, Ohio.
Hon. A. MUNSON, Medina, Ohio.
F. J. MULLENS, Wooster, Ohio.

For Member of Congress,
Wm. McKINLEY, Jr.

For Presidential Elector,
U. L. MARVIN.

Canton, O.

September 3rd.

1884.

B.F. Jones.

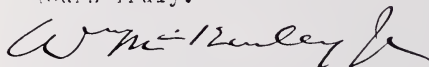
Chairman Republican National Committee.

New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of August 23rd. addressed to me at Auburn Maine, came duly to hand. I am ready to devote my time after the October election here to the general cause. I have consented to make three speeches in Michigan, the remainder of the time to be spent in New York. If you think I should go to other points, doubtless the engagements already made could be canceled.

Yours Truly.



The Two Platforms.



THURMAN'S
Platform is for the WHITE MAN.



HAYES'
Platform is for the NEGRO.

Allen Thurman vs. Rutherford B. Hayes campaign card;
future VP nominee vs. future President. TOP: card front,
BELOW: card back.

White Men of Ohio

EXAMINE THE RECORD!

GENERAL HAYS wants to give the Nigger the right to Vote and to Sit on Juries and Hold Office, and is in favor of Nigger Wool, but voted against protecting the Wool Growers of Ohio against the Woolen Manufacturers.

JOHN C. LEE, Republican Candidate for Lieutenant Governor, says the Nigger is better fitted for Citizens than most white men.

GEN. HAYS is in favor of the Negroes of the South governing the white men.

GEN. HAYS, and the Republican party are opposed to equal taxation. He is in favor of exempting the Bonds of the Rich, and Taxing every thing that the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Laborer own.

JUDGE THURMAN is in favor of every man's property being taxed according to its value, and is opposed to EXEMPTING the Rich man's property; and MAKING the Poor man pay taxes.

The Bond holder pays no taxes for State, County, Township, Road, Poor or School purposes, but every other kind of property is taxed for these purposes.

If the 200,000,000 of Government Bonds in Ohio, were taxed as other property, it would reduce the Farmers' TAXES ONE THIRD.





Shears from Andrew Johnson's days as a mayor. The shears are inscribed "To Mayor Andrew Johnson, Greenview, 1834. Alexander Brown, William Carter." Brown and Carter were city aldermen and the shears refer to Johnson's earlier career as a tailor.

from the right, is the patrician face of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a young man setting out to follow consciously the career of his beloved big stick cousin.

Franklin, you are one if indeed there are any, who can foresee the future. You have a plan. It is uncanny. State Legislature, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, vice-presidential nominee, President of the United States. Teddy has already done them all. But there is one event you apparently cannot anticipate. This picture of yours of a haughty, untried man conveys no image of personal suffering or of an understanding of suffering. It will come in time, Franklin. It will come in time, and you will forever be changed by it.

These early bits of memorabilia record more than campaign dates. Some of these pieces are from men who marched through life single-purposed and brilliant. Some are of mediocre candidates, some of martyrs. All of them were vulnerable men. A wallet-sized card introducing Spiro T. (TED) Agnew is in my collection. The card unfolds to display a map of the Baltimore beltway, a relatively new dual highway encircling the city in 1964. Ted Agnew is a candidate for Baltimore County Executive. His photograph shows a firm jaw and penetrating eyes. It is the look of a man you can trust. On the back of the card we are told that Ted was a combat infantry officer in World War II, that he is past president of the Loch Raven Kiwanis Club, and past president of the Dumbarton PTA. He's our kind of man.

What happened, Ted? You rose so fast. County Executive. Governor. Vice President. You were a success that surprised us all...So much promise. What happened? Is there some of you in all of us?

Some of these nominees exceeded expectation. Some



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Candidate for Senator

His record shows he fought for every measure asked by the farmers
and the working man

FDR For State Senate Poster



VOTE FOR
HARRY S. TRUMAN
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SENATE

PRIMARY ELECTION
TUESDAY AUGUST 7 1934



LONDON
for
Governor




VOTE FOR
SENATOR HARRY S. TRUMAN
for Re-Election to the
UNITED STATES SENATE

The people of Missouri should not be deprived of his six years' experience in the United States Senate.

HIS POLITICAL PROMISES HAVE BEEN FULFILLED




McCALL AND COOLIDGE



Governor **SAMUEL W. McCALL** Lieut.-Governor **CALVIN COOLIDGE**

THEIR
War Administration
1917

ALBEN W. BARKLEY
Candidate For
County Attorney
of McCracken County

Democratic Primary, March 30, 1905
Will Thank You For Your Vote
and Influence.

were overwhelmed. When I look at the 7/8" button of a sepia Harry Truman standing for Eastern District Judge, I see a young unproved candidate whose last thought in the world is to defend the civil rights of a black American. He is not yet "Give 'em hell, Harry." And the name A. Lincoln as an elector on an 1856 Fremont for President ribbon in my collection is almost lost in insignificance. But the Republican party is born, and its first two presidential candidates are together on this one piece of memorabilia.

None of the eventual loneliness or despair, frustration or heartache is evidenced in any of the pictures, slogans or promises of these early campaigns. The faces are hopeful, the slogans offer a better life, the promises are born of optimism. These are the ingredients of politics. History has graded what was said and what was done. Now the memorabilia tell us more than the candidates could ever tell us. They are worth preserving.★



STATE.

For Secretary of State
Israel T Hatch
For Comptroller
Lemuel Stetson
For State Treasurer
Ariel S Thurston
For Canal Commissioner
Curtiss Hawley
For Attorney General
Samuel J Tilden
For State Engineer and Surveyor
John B Jervis
For State Prison Inspector
Patrick H Agan
For Senator
Joseph Peck
For County Clerk
John C Spafard
For Superintendent of Poor
Rollin D Pratt
For Coroners
John C Winne
Alpheus Marsh
Wilson T Bassett
Edward Edwards

New York State ballot featuring Samuel J. Tilden as candidate for Attorney General

FREMONT & BISSELL TICKET.

For Governor.

WILLIAM H. BISSELL.

For Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN WOOD.

For Secretary of State.

OZIAS M. HATCH.

For Auditor of State.

JESSE K. DUBOIS.

For State Treasurer,

JAMES MILLER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM H. POWELL.

For Congress,

ELIHU B. WASHBURN.

For Presidential Electors.

A. LINCOLN,
FREDERICK IECKER,
ELISHA P. FERRY,
JEROME J. BEARDSLEY,
WILLIAM FITTHAN,
T. JUDSON HALE,
ABRAHAM JONAS,
WILLIAM H. HERNDON,
H. P. H. BROMWELL,
F. S. RUTHERFORD,
DAVID L. PHILLIPS.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Clerk of Circuit Court,

GEORGE T. KASSON,

For District Attorney,

EDWARD S. JOSLYN.

For Sheriff,

JOHN EDDY.

For the Legislature,

LAWRENCE S. CHURCH.

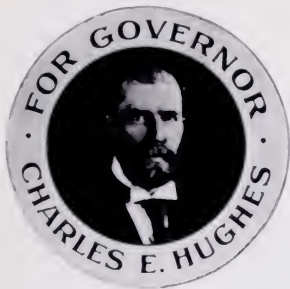
LUTHER W. LAWRENCE.

For Coroner,

NAJAH BEARDSLY.

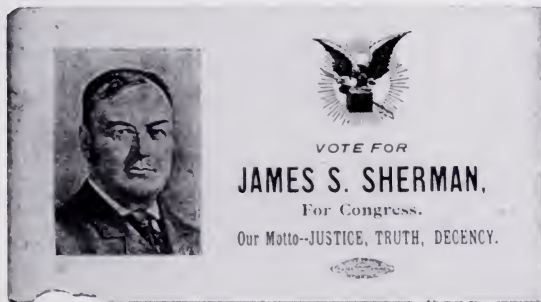
For Convention.

1856 Fremont ballot from Illinois featuring Lincoln as an elector.



EARL WARREN
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
of ALAMEDA COUNTY

CANDIDATE TO SUCCEED HIMSELF
AT THE
PRIMARY ELECTION AUGUST 31, 1926



In this campaign we stand for the honor of the State.

"What, then, is the supreme issue of this campaign? It is not an issue of the Republican record. It is not an issue of Republican principles or of Democratic principles. It is not a partisan issue at all. It is the vital issue of decent government. It is an issue which should array on one side all lovers of truth, of sobriety and of honest reform, be they Republicans, Democrats or Independents."

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

WE ARE FOR
J. S. SHERMAN
FOR CONGRESS.

Copyright by T. M. Briggs. Printed by the Columbia Press, New York. He will be at home, 100 N. 1st St., N.Y.C.



An
ADIEU
DINNER



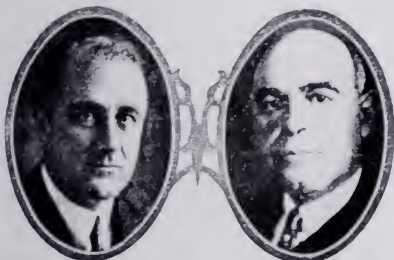
Honoring
Mr. M. Wilson Arthur
and
Mr. Wendell L. Willkie

PORTAGE COUNTRY CLUB : AKRON

Thursday, September Twenty-six
Nineteen hundred and twenty-nine

1930 FDR Brochure

★ *Keep* ★
GOOD GOVERNMENT



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

HERBERT H. LEHMAN

FOR GOVERNOR
Franklin D. Roosevelt

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
Herbert H. Lehman

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
Albert Conway

FOR COMPTROLLER
Morris Tremaine

FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS
Leonard C. Couch

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR
Royal S. Copeland

★

The Citizens' Committee for Roosevelt and Lehman
Biltmore Hotel, New York City

**WHY
YOU SHOULD RE-ELECT**



**U. S. SENATOR
John F.
KENNEDY**

1958 JFK Brochure



U. S. Senator
WALTER F. MONDALE
He Works for ME!



HUMPHREY



for MAYOR


LYNDON
JOHNSON



for
 UNITED STATES
SENATOR

JIMMY CARTER
 for GOVERNOR

• STATE CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS •
 DINKLER MOTOR HOTEL • ATLANTA • ROOM 562



1950 Nixon Brochure

Elect CONGRESSMAN
RICHARD NIXON
UNITED STATES SENATOR

He has served you well!

THE NIXON STORY



Nixon for Governor
 Statewide Committee

CHARTER MEMBER



James M. Magallon

Director

Walter J. ...

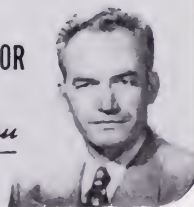
Treasurer



BARRY GOLDWATER

Republican for
 UNITED STATES SENATOR

He'll represent you



1952 Goldwater Card

Quality in Government

*A Pledge by
Spiro T. Agnew*



AGNEW FOR GOVERNOR

AGNEW FOR GOVERNOR COMMITTEE

1966 Agnew Brochure



1960 Dole Disk



SPIRO T. (TED)

AGNEW

"The Man with a Plan"

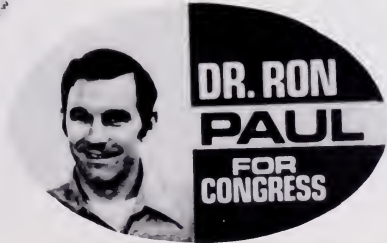
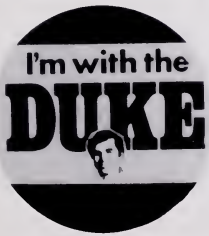
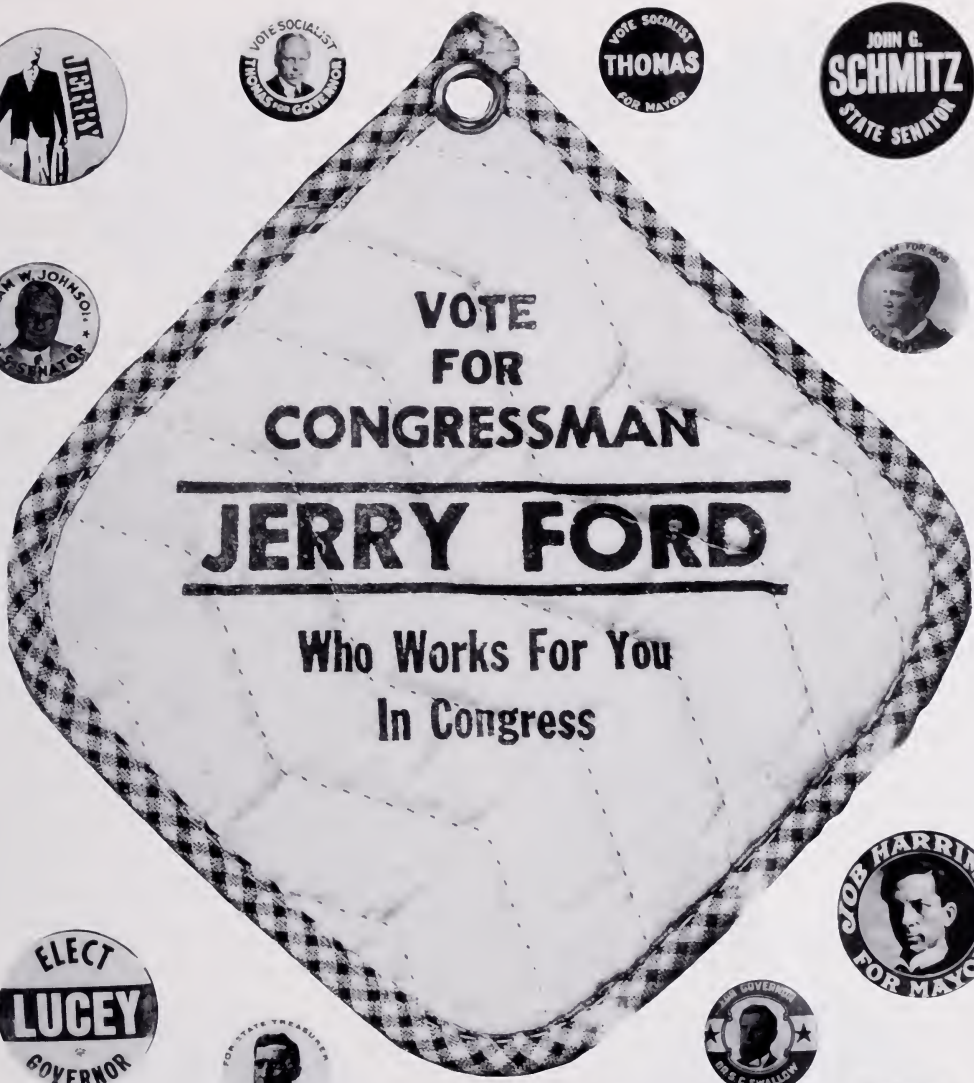
For
COUNTY EXECUTIVE
Baltimore County

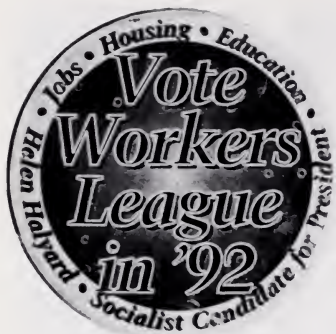
BELTWAY MAP



1964 Agnew Card







Minor Party Report '92

By Jon D. Curtis

EDITOR'S NOTE: As the 1992 campaign got underway, the usual battle between Democrats and Republicans promised to be spiced with Ross Perot's effort. His unexpected withdrawal leaves those wanting an alternative to the traditional parties looking at the many smaller parties in the arena. Some of these parties, like the Socialist Labor Party and the Prohibition Party, have been around for more than a century. Others, like the Natural Law Party and the U.S. Taxpayers Party, are recent arrivals on the political battlefield. Jon Curtis, editor of *The Bullmoose*, the newsletter of the APIC Third Party Chapter, updates us on the current state of minor parties for 1992.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY

The Libertarian Party held its national convention over Labor Day weekend, 1991 in Chicago. Libertarians picked former Alaskan state legislator and current Las Vegas resident Andre Marrou for the top spot on their ticket. He was the 1988 vice presidential nominee. For his running mate Dr. Nancy Lord from Washington, D.C. was chosen. The Libertarians believe that the least amount of government is the best amount of government. They oppose government regulation of the economy and business like Republicans and oppose regulating our private lives like Democrats. It is a very interesting concept as it favors getting U.S. troops home from Europe, but no guarantee of public funded education. There are two buttons officially being distributed. There is a 2 1/2" "Marrou 1992 President" available from his headquarters and a 3" cello name button with "Presidential ticket 1992 Libertarian Andre Marrou/Nancy Lord" on it. I had Mr. Marrou visit my history class this spring and he spent almost 2 hours talking and answering students questions. He is a very impressive speaker.

SOCIALIST PARTY

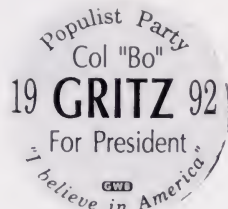
The Socialist Party also held its convention last Labor Day. A ticket of J. Quinn Brisben and William Edwards

was chosen. Mr. Brisben ran for vice president in 1976 with Frank Zeidler. There is a very nice 1 1/2" Cello name button that the party has issued. It is red, white and black with a rose on it. Mr. Brisben also came to my class this spring for a campaign stop. The one item I saw that will be rare because it is probably one of a kind was the red sweater Mr. Brisben had on. On the left side Brisben-Edwards '92 was embroidered. The Socialist Party continues to espouse the traditional democratic socialist philosophy of Eugene Debs and Norman Thomas.

THE AMERICAN PARTY

The American Party, just in case you lost track of it, is now located in Provo, Utah. This year their ticket is Robert J. Smith and Doris Feimer. The American Party can be traced back to George Wallace's American Independent Party in 1968 and John Schmitz' 1972 American Party. The fractionalization of this extreme right-wing party began shortly after the 1972 election. Part of the party broke away to form Lester Maddox's American Independent Party and one wing followed Tom Anderson's lead and established the American Party with headquarters in Tennessee. That is the wing that now finds itself in Utah. The American Independent Party now functions primarily in California under the leadership of





William Shearer. The remainder of the party nationally has generally become part of the Populist Party since the Rev. Bob Richards' candidacy in 1984. There have been no items produced for this year's ticket other than a party platform.

PROHIBITION PARTY

The Prohibition Party repeated its 1988 ticket of Earl Dodge and George Ormsby. This party is the oldest continually functional third party in American politics. It has been active in every campaign since 1872. The party platform tends to place it slightly to the right of center on non-prohibition issues. The last time I had any contact with Mr. Dodge, he said that they were going to use some of the left-over 1988 jugates until a new one was ordered this spring. However I have not received any answer the last two times I have written and I have seen no ads in the *Political Collector* or the *Political Bandwagon* so I assume that no 1992 button has been issued at this time.

THE NEW ALLIANCE PARTY

The 1992 effort of the New Alliance Party has been again built around the candidacy of Dr. Lenora Fulani. Her running mate is Elizabeth Munoz. I have acquired a 1992 tab for the Fulani campaign. The party is left-of-center in the category of very liberal. It is particularly concerned with areas of racism, women's rights including choice, the homeless, and other issues that tend to the urban in nature. The economic positions tend to be socialistic.

THE U.S. TAXPAYERS PARTY

The U.S. Taxpayers Party has nominated former Chairman of the Office of Economic Opportunity in the Nixon administration, Howard Phillips. His running mate is former Gen. Albion Knight. A nice blue and white 1 1/2" cello names button has been available through ads in the *PC* and the *PB*. Mr. Phillips appears to be in a battle with Col. "Bo" Gritz as the spokesman of the far right in this campaign.

POPULIST PARTY

The Populist Party is another of the conservative parties in the tradition of Wallace and Schmitz that is headquartered in Pennsylvania. The Populists have tentatively put forward a ticket of Col. James "Bo" Gritz and Kellnersville, Texas businessman Cy Minnet. A 1 1/2" Bo

Gritz name button is available. The actual nominating convention for the Populists was the first weekend in May.

WORKERS LEAGUE PARTY

The most active of the parties advocating a communist or Marxist political position. The Workers League position is that they are the true Trotskyite party and that Trotskyism has been betrayed by the Socialist Workers Party. The SWP has been primarily a party dominated by personalities rather than Trotsky political philosophy. The candidates selected by the Workers League are Helen Halyard and Fred Mazelis. There are three 2 1/2" buttons for the Halyard-Mazelis ticket. There is the button with both their names. There is a single pin with Helen Halyard's picture and there is a name button with Halyard's name on it and slogans.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The SWP has picked James Warren as its candidate again in 1992. He was their choice in 1988 also. This time his running mate is Estelle Bates. This was a very recent nomination. There are not buttons or posters or other campaign items available yet. The SWP is the oldest Trotskyite communist party in America, being founded by James P. Cannon during the rift in the Communist and Socialist Party in the mid-thirties.

INDEPENDENT PARTY

In this category I placed Ross Perot's unorthodox candidacy. Before his withdrawal, he picked retired Admiral James Stockdale to be listed as his running mate in those states that have an early ballot filing deadline and require that a name appear on the vice presidential line. This is the same tactic used by George Wallace in 1968 when he had former Georgia governor S. Marvin Griffin as his running mate until the first week of October when he picked Gen. Curtis LeMay. It is likely that the Perot-Stockdale ticket will still be on some state ballots and garner some votes come November.

NATURAL LAW PARTY

The Natural Law Party was found in Fairfield, Iowa on April 22, 1992 with a ticket of physicist John Hagelin and Michael Tompkins. They presented 15,000 signatures to get on the Wisconsin ballot. The party believes that large groups practicing transcendental meditation can relieve the stress in the world.★



"Be Lucky - Go Happy" (The Campaigns of Happy Chandler)

By Michael Kelly

Albert Benjamin Chandler - known to friend and foe alike as "Happy" - cut a colorful and controversial path across the already diverse field of Southern politics. His life reads like something out of an Horatio Alger story, filled with disasters, triumphs and unexpected turns. A strange mix of populist reformer and traditional Southern reactionary, Chandler would burst out in a rendition of "My Old Kentucky Home" at political rallies and could recognize and remember almost every voter he had ever met. He was a great storyteller and had a sharp wit: his one-liners could destroy a rival candidate. A Chandler campaign was part circus, part family reunion, part group singalong and only partially about issues. He started young, fought hard, won, lost and — in the end — survived to see himself become something of an historical icon in his native state.

Happy Chandler was born July 14, 1898 on a tiny farm in western Kentucky. Abandoned by his mother at the age of four, Happy was reared by a variety of relatives and faced a constant struggle for the basics of life. By the age of seven he was virtually supporting himself through a variety of odd jobs and had developed an unusual personality, marked by cheerfulness, self-reliance and a self-assurance beyond his years. His determination carried him as far as a year at Harvard Law School although he finished his law degree at the University of Kentucky. He was a successful athlete, serving as quarterback of his college football team and captain of both the baseball and basketball teams. A career in sports attracted Happy

Chandler and he later claimed that he never would have entered politics except for a missed pass in a key football game which cost him a job coaching college football. Despite his success in winning important government office, Happy Chandler's love of sports never left him and would be the cause of one of the most unusual career moves in American politics.

His political career began in 1929 when the young lawyer/coach won a seat in the state senate (readers should note that Kentucky, unlike any other state except New Jersey, holds its state elections in off-years). Two years later he was elected lieutenant governor on a ticket with Gov. Ruby Laffoon. As Kentucky's state constitution does not allow a governor to succeed himself in office, maneuvering for the next election begins as soon as a new governor takes office. Realizing that Laffoon would not support his ambitions to be the next governor, Happy broke with him over a new state sales tax Laffoon had enacted and was soon in open warfare with the governor on whose ticket he had been elected.

With the 1935 election looming, Happy Chandler took a daring step to challenge the state Democratic Party establishment, thereby setting off a party factional feud that would last thirty years. When Governor Laffoon went to Washington to appeal for additional Depression relief funds, Chandler had an ally inform him the moment the governor's train crossed the Kentucky state line into West Virginia. As soon as Laffoon had left the state, Lt. Gov. Chandler as acting governor called a special session of the



VOTE FOR
CHANDLER

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR

GOVERNOR

And the Entire Democratic Ticket





state legislature in order to pass a law requiring candidates be nominated by party primaries instead of the existing state conventions. Laffoon rushed back from Washington to withdraw the order but the courts upheld Chandler's action.

The battle over the primary established Happy Chandler as a serious political figure in the Bluegrass State. As one state legislator wrote, "Since your dramatic victory over the machine a few weeks ago, you have emerged as a young political leader conspicuous for courage and brains." In 1935 Kentucky got its primary and Happy got the governorship.

Happy Chandler's campaign buttons cover four decades of American politics including two races for president, three campaigns for the U.S. Senate and five tries for governor. His 1935 gubernatorial race was not unusual for producing a variety of handsome buttons. One of the most handsome early Chandler buttons is a classic 1" celluloid with a dark blue border and gold leaves on either side of a black and white photo of young Happy. It carries the legend "Kentucky Wants Chandler." A 1 1/4" variation of the same pin with an older photo appeared in a later campaign. A third 1 1/4" version with yet a third photo surfaced at the 1956 Democratic National Convention.

Other 1935 pins include several versions of a classic 3/4" celluloid with a youthful photo and the legend "Our Next Governor - Albert B. Chandler". My personal favorite from the 1935 campaign is a jugate featuring Chandler with his running mate for lieutenant governor, Keen Johnson. The handsome 1" celluloid pictures the two men in classic jugate oval photos above their first names. The pin reads; "Happy - Keen", surely one of the most optimistic pins in American politics.

After his inauguration, Happy's first act was to fulfill his key campaign promise of eliminating the state sales tax enacted by Laffoon. Then only 37 years old, Chandler was hailed as the "boy governor" and launched a vigorous,

reform administration that combined fiscal restraint with social improvement. Happy was lucky as Prohibition ended just in time for him to slap a tax on whiskey. Dry forces approved of the new tax as an obstacle to alcohol abuse while drinkers, long denied legal booze by Prohibition, were in no mood to quibble over a few pennies now that good Kentucky bourbon was again flowing.

Although his political enemies claim the accomplishments of the Chandler administration did not stem from Chandler himself, the people of Kentucky clearly approved of their young governor. Even national attention began to focus on the young Southern reformer and, with his one term as governor nearing completion, Chandler decided to take on what looked to be an impossible challenge. He announced that he would seek the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate seat held by Alben Barkley.

In 1938 Democratic Sen. Alben Barkley was an institution Kentucky and no small figure in Washington either. He was then Senate Majority Leader, a key player in getting Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal legislation through Congress and a big help in getting federal dollars to Kentucky. President Roosevelt made it clear that, Chandler's fine efforts as governor notwithstanding, FDR was backing Barkley.



1935 Poster

FDR made a trip to Kentucky to campaign on behalf of Barkley, saying in a speech, "I have no doubt that Governor Chandler would make a good senator from Kentucky but I think he would be the first to acknowledge that as a very junior senator it would take years to match the national knowledge, experience and acknowledged leadership...of Alben Barkley." Never one to miss a trick, Happy quoted FDR in his campaign literature, using the statement "I have no doubt that Governor Chandler would make a good senator from Kentucky" and leaving off the rest of the comment. Chandler even managed to seat himself between Roosevelt and Barkley in the president's convertible limousine during a campaign tour, thereby giving the impression that he was closer to FDR than was Barkley.

The 1938 senatorial campaign produced a new wave of Chandler buttons, including a new version of an old button: this one a 1" black and white celluloid with the legend "Our Next Senator - Albert B. Chandler". Another 1" button shows a photo of Happy with the message "Chandler for U.S. Senate".

All of his efforts proved inadequate to unseat Barkley and Kentucky's Democrats handed Chandler an election defeat.

Beaten for the first time and with the calendar running out on his term as governor, fate intervened on Happy's behalf. In late 1939, the junior senator from Kentucky, M.M. Logan, died suddenly. If he was anything, A.B. Chandler was a man who knew how to grasp an oppor-



Senatorial Buttons

tunity. He grasped now. Chandler resigned his office, allowing Lt. Gov. Keen Johnson to assume the governorship. Johnson then appointed Chandler to Logan's vacant senate seat. "Won't old Roosevelt be one surprised human being," Chandler told his wife gleefully, "to see Happy Chandler showing up in the Senate!"

But Sen. Chandler was no fool when it came to grabbing onto the president's lengthy coattails and his frequent disagreements with and dislike of FDR didn't stop him from producing a coattail button reading "Re-Elect Roosevelt/Chandler" during his 1940 race to fill out the remaining two years of Logan's term. Chandler won easily that year and in 1942 won a full term of his own.

Arriving in the Senate with war clouds gathering, Chandler's first promise was to "help Roosevelt keep the United States out of war," but his ebullient personality was not universally liked. At 41 years old, he was the youngest as well as the newest senator. *The New York Times* described him as being "as wily as a squirrel and as amusing as Artemus Ward's kangaroo...For a time at least he is likely to be an *infant terrible* let loose among wax figures...". His old rival, Alben Barkley, was far from delighted at his new colleague from Kentucky and tried to sidetrack him onto unimportant committees. Chandler, however, was befriended by Virginia's powerful Harry Byrd and wound up on the important Military Affairs and Judiciary committees.

Despite his populist tendencies, Chandler allied himself with the faction of reactionary Southern Democrats in the Senate. His closest friends were Byrd, Georgia's Richard Russell and Vice President John Nance Garner. Chandler described "Cactus Jack" Garner as "the cutest little fellow you nearly ever saw in your life". He was less approving of his colleague from Missouri, Harry Truman, who Happy dismissed with the comment "all he did was drink whiskey and play cards." That low opinion of Truman may explain why Chandler supported Strom Thurmond and the States Rights Democrats in 1948.

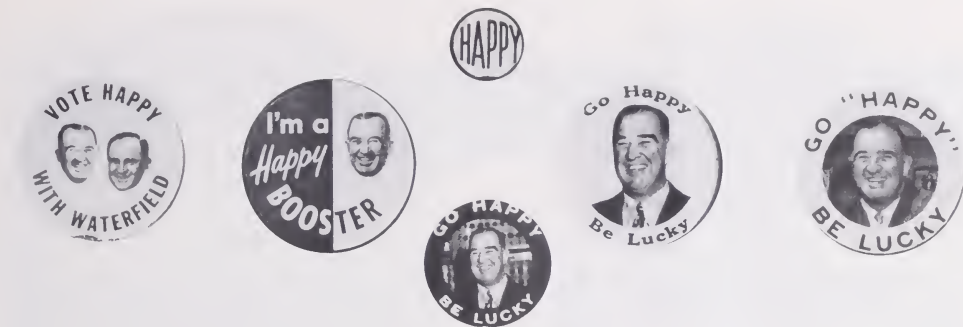
On December 7, 1941, Chandler was home in Kentucky playing backyard baseball with his sons when the game was interrupted by a call from Washington. He took the call and then returned to his family out in the yard. "That

CHANDLER

FOR UNITED STATES

SENATOR

Subject to Action of Democratic Party, Primary August 6, 1938



1955 Campaign Buttons

was the White House," he told them, "I hate to break up the game but I've got to rush back to Washington. We're going to declare war in the morning."

During World War II, Chandler was controversial for his pressure on FDR to alter his policy of giving the European theater priority. He claimed that FDR's commitment of more resources against Germany than to fight Japan left America's west coast vulnerable to attack. Winston Churchill may have been thinking of Happy during his address to Congress when he growled, "Lots of people can make good plans for winning the war if they have not got to carry them out."

Chandler's duties on the Military Affairs Committee took him on a then-rare flight around the world, visiting US bases from Britain to China. The drama of the war years and the fact that Chandler was still in his mid-forties as the war was ending, opened a wealth of political possibilities for the man from Kentucky. But the saga of Happy Chandler was about to take another turn.

On February 25, 1945, Happy Chandler made a bizarre career decision. He resigned the Senate seat he had fought so hard to win in order to become the national baseball commissioner. The job paid more than five times as much as a senator earned but the real motivation was probably Happy's own love of sports. In his six years as baseball commissioner, he was responsible for many significant changes that altered the face of America's pastime. The most significant and controversial was his support of the integration of the previously "lily white" game by upholding the decision of the Brooklyn Dodgers to add Jackie Robinson to their roster. Whether it was the Robinson decision, the informal joviality with which he carried the post of commissioner or other reasons, when his six year term was over he couldn't muster the needed 75% vote from team owners for a second term and was fired as commissioner.

He returned to Kentucky in 1951 and re-entered law practice. He resisted the temptation to jump into the 1951 gubernatorial race but was at the gate ready when 1955 rolled around. It is a tribute to Happy Chandler's political

skill that after tossing away a seat in the U.S. Senate and having been out of Kentucky for six years, he could upset the formidable state Democratic organization and win a second term by the largest margin in state history. In that a new generation of voters had come of age in the 20 years since his 1935 election as governor, he used the slogan "Be Like Your Pappy and Vote for Happy". They did and Happy Chandler became only the fourth governor in the state's history to win a second term.

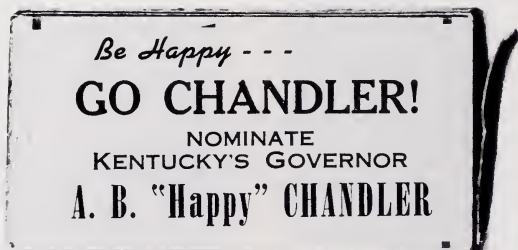
The 1955 race produced an abundance of campaign material preserved by collectors. It was in 1955 that Chandler began to use the nickname "Happy" on most of his material. The name Chandler almost disappeared as buttons read "Go Happy - Be Lucky", "Be Happy with Happy" or just plain "Happy". There is a "Be Lucky - Go Happy" tie and a sharp looking 1 1/4" "I'm A Happy Booster" photo button. Jugate collectors should note a "Vote Happy With Waterfield" button that pictures Chandler with his lieutenant governor candidate, Harry Lee Waterfield.

Although his second term lacked the zest and reformist zeal of his first, Chandler did show genuine character in 1956 when angry mobs tried to prevent black children from enrolling in previously all-white public schools. Unlike other Southern governors such as Arkansas' Oral Faubus, Mississippi's Ross Barnett or Alabama's George Wallace who pandered to racist sentiments, Gov. Chandler sent in the State Police and National Guard with tanks to enforce the Supreme Court's desegregation order.

About this time Chandler began to publicly bill himself as "Kentucky's Son of Destiny" and turn his eyes to a higher goal: the White House.

Throughout his career, Chandler had seen himself as fated to great things. As a brand new senator in 1940, he responded to his wife's dislike of life in Washington by asking, "What if I'm elected President?" In 1956, he decided that the time had come to take the next step. He announced that he was running for president.

Even at his 1955 gubernatorial inauguration, Chandler supporters were carrying signs boosting Happy for the



Cigarette Pack





**HAPPY
CHANDLER
FOR
PRESIDENT**



"Kentucky Colonel" Tie

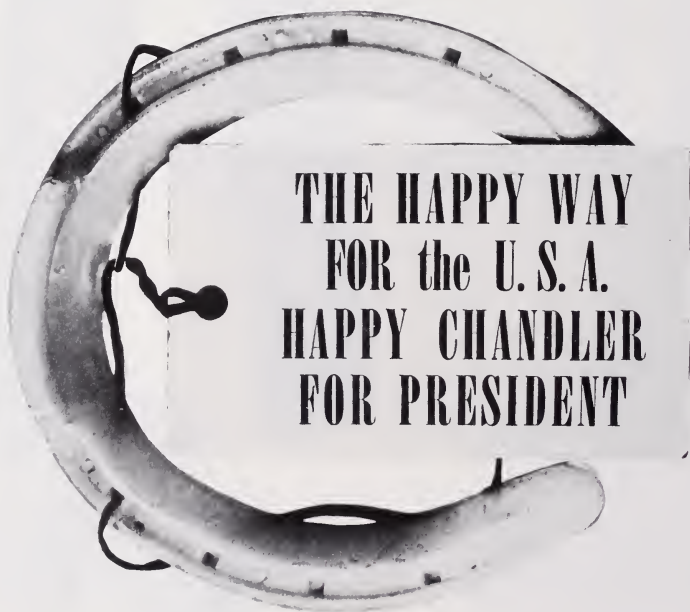
White House and he thought that the time was right to snatch the nomination away from Adlai Stevenson. His chances with the delegates to the Democratic National Convention weren't helped by the fact that he was supporting the 1956 Republican candidates (John Sherman Cooper and Thurston Morton) in Kentucky's unusual double U.S. Senate race. Kentucky's delegates whooped it up nonetheless with plenty of parades and hoopla boosting their governor as the way to beat Ike in November. Recalling the New Deal years of Democratic political triumph, only recently interrupted by Eisenhower, the Chandler buttons said "Go Happy - Be Lucky Again!"

But luck was with Adlai that year and Happy received just 36½ votes on the only ballot. The loss came as somewhat of a surprise to Chandler. When his advisors had warned him that Stevenson had the convention sewn up, he would reply "But the people are for me." His campaign manager, Joseph Leary, later related, "I went over to see him after the voting was over...He was standing over by the fire with tears running down his face. He was

certain it was going to happen...He had had so many incidents in his life when good things happened to him."

Despite having little support beyond the Kentucky delegation, the Chandler for President campaign produced many items ranging from a cigarette pack labeled "Be Happy...Go Chandler! Nominate Kentucky's Governor A.B. 'Happy' Chandler" to a lucky horseshoe with an attachment reading "The Happy Way for the U.S.A. - Happy Chandler for President". Supporters carried signs playing on his wife's nickname ("Mama") and that of Mrs. Eisenhower: "Mamie Move Out - Mama Move In!" There are Happy Chandler for President ribbons and a variety of large buttons. Showing more modesty in expectations, there is also a handsome 1½" photo button reading "For Vice President - Albert B. Chandler."

Stepping down as governor in 1959, Chandler's presidential hopes still bloomed for 1960. When approached by Sen. John F. Kennedy for support, Chandler explained that JFK was "a nice young fellow...but too young for the nomination." Chandler agreed that JFK should be on the 1960 ticket - but as *his* running mate.



"Lucky" Horseshoe

Things didn't turn out that way.

1963 offered Happy another chance to retake the governor's chair and he leapt into the race with both feet. When he opened his campaign with a rally in Lexington, more than 12,000 people showed up to cheer him on. By this time, Happy Chandler was so well known he not only didn't need to use "Chandler" on most of his campaign buttons, he often dropped the "Happy" too. Playing on his initials, he barnstormed Kentucky with the slogan "ABC in '63". Sometimes, he added his running mate, former lieutenant governor Harry Lee Waterfield, and proclaimed "ABC and Harry Lee in '63!" There are tabs that just read "ABC-63" and pins that read "ABC/HLW" although there are also a few buttons reading "Chandler/Waterfield".

But this time the Chandler charm had worn thin and Happy's luck ran out. In a bitter primary, he lost the Democratic nomination to Ned Breathitt, who went on to win in November.

Four years later, Happy Chandler was once again ready and willing to take back the governorship. The 1967 campaign proved no more successful than 1963 as Chandler lost the Democratic nomination to Henry Ward. Angrily bolting the Democrats, Happy supported Republican Louie Nunn in November and helped Nunn to become the first GOP governor in decades.

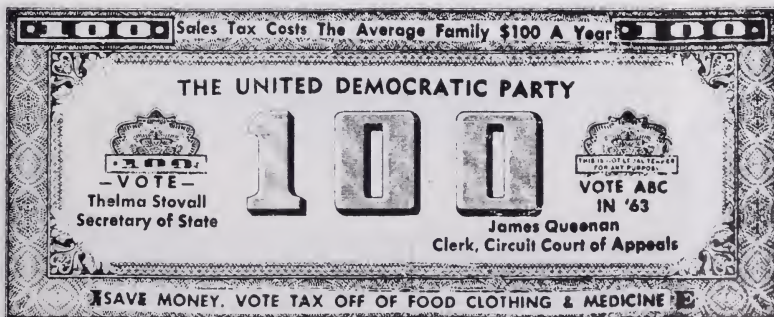
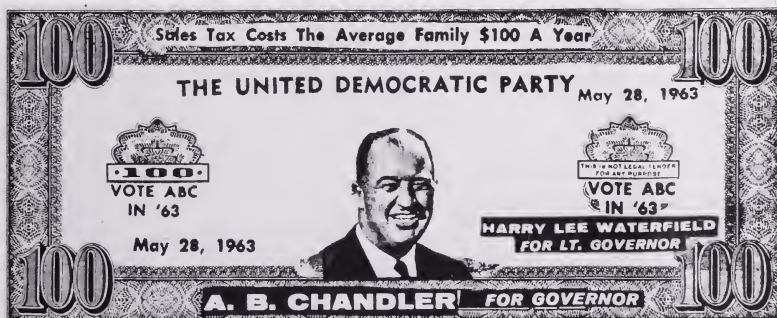
1968 saw Happy flirting with national politics one last

time as he was offered the spot of vice presidential candidate on George Wallace's American Independent Party ticket. The offer became public but negotiations fell through at the last minute. Chandler later claimed it was because he wouldn't support Wallace's stance against civil rights. Some other observers thought that Wallace figured his eventual running mate - Air Force General Curtis LeMay - would be a stronger candidate.

When 1971's gubernatorial election arrived, Happy Chandler was there again. This year his name reappeared on buttons with the slogan "Chandler - He's My Man" but Kentucky no longer responded to his strong handshake and ready grin. It would be the last time he would seek elective office.

Despite losing, he remained an active figure on the Kentucky scene. He served on the University of Kentucky's board of trustees for many years, sometimes creating controversy with an impulsive action or thoughtless comment, but retaining a deep reservoir of affection among the people of his native state. When he died on June 15, 1991, less than a month before his 93rd birthday, he had seen his grandson and namesake - A.B. Chandler III - elected state auditor.

By then his own place in Kentucky history had been made secure by a unique blend of personality, action, sentiment and luck that could only be described as "Happy" Chandler.★





Tie Clasp



Money Clip



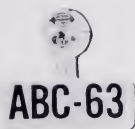
Potholder



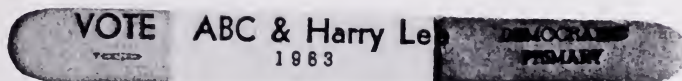
Tie Clasp



Earring



Card



Nail File



Stickers

A. B. [HAPPY] CHANDLER SINGS
COME BACK TO YOUR KENTUCKY



Albert B. Chandler

A. B. [HAPPY] Chandler

Record

CHANDLER**He's My Man****CHANDLER****HE'S MY
MAN****A. B. [HAPPY] CHANDLER****It Is Fitting And Proper That —****A. B. [HAPPY] Chandler Has Introduced This Song****ROSES IN DECEMBER**

The title of the song **ROSES IN DECEMBER** was taken from a speech made by the then Governor of Kentucky, A. B. Chandler, when he was leaving office in December, 1959.

Having finished delivering his written address, he called to Mrs. Chandler to . . . "Come stand by my side" . . . He put his arm around her and then continued to speak . . .

. . . "Mama and I have been together a long time. Our side did not win but through the years God has been good to us; we have so many other blessings."

As he spoke of God's blessings, a hush settled over the crowd made up mostly of his political adversaries. They had come to Frankfort, the state capital, to participate in the inauguration of their governor-elect who had defeated the Chandler-backed candidate. Although Chandler's valedictory written address is now considered a historical masterpiece . . . it was hardly listened to . . . but the crowd was quiet now . . . They were straining their ears to hear as Chandler somberly continued extemporaneously . . .

. . . "The people and some of those among you may have helped to twice elect me governor of the state of Kentucky—a double honor that has only come to two other men in the entire history of Kentucky. I want to again publicly thank you and all of the people of Kentucky for the highest honor Kentuckians can bestow upon any person. I love our people . . . I love our state. Mama and I can now go back to our home in Versailles and count our God given blessings. We have 'ROSES IN DECEMBER.'" . . .

The applause that punctuated his closing, off-the-cuff emotional utterances gave witness that he had touched the hearts of his political foes. The complete about face attitude of the crowd caused one of the opposing political leaders to remark . . . "I am glad the election is over, the votes all in and counted before this happened" . . . Chandler's 1959 valedictory address is now commonly referred to as his **ROSES IN DECEMBER** speech.

H. I. Miranda, a life-long friend to A. B. Chandler, wrote the song "Roses in December" in 1963 after having been reminded of the roses in December speech by Ernest Clarke of the Courier-Journal staff. Miranda is also Author, Composer and Publisher of the song, "Come Back To Your Kentucky."

**H. I. MIRANDA**

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Election Tuesday, November 5, 1935

For Lieutenant Governor



KEEN JOHNSON

For Secretary of State



CHARLES D. ARNETT

For Attorney General



B. M. VINCENT

For Auditor



ERNEST E. SHANNON



OUR NEXT

GOVERNOR

Vote Under
The
ROOSTER



Return The
Government
to the Hands
of the People



For Governor
A. B. "HAPPY" CHANDLER
For Lieutenant Governor
KEEN JOHNSON
For Secretary of State
CHARLES D. ARNETT
For Attorney General
BEVERLY M. VINCENT
For State Auditor
ERNEST E. SHANNON
For State Treasurer
JOHN E. BUCKINGHAM
For Superintendent of
Public Instruction
HARRY W. PETERS
For Commissioner of Agriculture
GARTH K. FERGUSON
For Clerk of Court of Appeals
W. B. O'CONNELL

For State Treasurer



JOHN E. BUCKINGHAM

For Superintendent of Public
Instruction



H. W. PETERS

For Commissioner of Agriculture



GARTH K. FERGUSON

For Clerk Court of Appeals



W. B. O'CONNELL

SUPPORT
THE NEW
DEAL

BY

Electing the
Democratic
Ticket
Tuesday,
November
5, 1935

Keep Kentucky Democratic and Help
President Roosevelt Carry On